



FINE CLOTHING

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS!

AT

THE MISFIT STORE,

CORNER 10th AND F STREETS.

(cannot be surpassed in variety of style, reliability of material, thoroughness and workmanship, perfection of fit, or elegance of finish, while prices are 25 to 40 per cent lower than those of any house in the city.)

OVERCOATS FOR MEN AT

\$5, worth \$8; \$6, worth \$10; \$7, worth \$12; \$8, worth \$15; \$10, worth \$18; \$12, worth \$20; \$15, worth \$25; \$20, worth \$35.

Boy's Overcoats at

\$2.50, worth \$4.50; \$3.75, worth \$6; \$5, worth \$9; \$6, worth \$10; \$8, worth \$15; \$10, worth \$18; \$12, worth \$20.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS AT

\$5, worth \$18; \$10, worth \$15; \$12, worth \$20; \$15, worth \$25; \$20, worth \$35. Full Dress Black Suits at \$25, worth \$45.

BOYS & CHILDREN'S SUITS AT

\$2.75, worth \$4; \$3.50, worth \$6; \$4, worth \$7.50; \$5, worth \$9; \$6, worth \$10; \$7.50, worth \$12; \$9, worth \$15; \$10, worth \$18.

PANTS! PANTS!!

A splendid assortment from \$2 up.

GOSSAMERS,

Best make, from \$2 up. These goods are equal and superior to any goods shown here. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded at

The Misfit Store, Cor. 10th & F Sts.

Make no mistake and come to the corner of 10th and F Sts., N. W.

JUST RECEIVED.

OUR NEW WINTER STOCK.

Fresh and desirable styles in Silks, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Brocade Silks, Cashmeres, Dress Goods and Shawls. Great bargains from the Large Auction Sales in New York and Baltimore. Black Cashmere at 55 cents, fully worth \$1. A line of Blankets which are slightly imperfect, at \$1, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3 per pair. Full line of perfect goods at moderate prices. Lace Curtains, Brocade and Crimson Plush. Corsets—Domestic, 50 and 75 cents; Foreign, \$1 and \$1.50. Hosiery and Underwear. Gents' White Shirts, the best in the market, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. 3-Button Kid Gloves, \$1 per pair. Every pair warranted. 5-hook Lacing Kid Gloves, \$1.25 per pair. 6-button Mousquetaire Kid, \$1.50 per pair. Flannels, Cloaking Cloth, Silk Henrietta, &c. Grand opening of our New Shawl and Cloak Department. Great bargains.

L. BEHREND'S BALTIMORE STORE, 908 Seventh Street, N. W.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1852,

937 Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Tenth Street

PIANOS AND ORGANS

For Sale at Reasonable Prices, on Easy Terms

Tuning, Repairing and Moving promptly attended to. Cornets, Violins, Fiddles, Guitars, and everything in the music line for

CASH OR ON INSTALMENTS.

JOHN F. ELLIS & CO.,

937 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

THE ORIGINAL

LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F STREET, OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE.

RESULT OF EXCESS.

Overproduction and backwardness of trade in many sections have terminated in misfortune to manufacturers in general, who, to secure ready cash, have been compelled to part with their accumulated stocks at great concession of prices as the following offering of

ALL WOOL CASSIMERE SUITS

Will best illustrate. 500 Cassimere Suits purchased this week from one of the leading manufacturers, and which we offer at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 under the regular price per garment. Overcoats in 50 different styles, including Melton \$3.50, former price \$9; Fine Cassimere \$7, former price \$15; elegant Blue Castor Drapers \$11.25, former price \$19; Magnificent satin-lined Chinchillas at \$14.50, former price \$30. Boys' and Children's Clothing at 50 per cent. below regular price. Pants from \$1 up. Gossamer coats from \$1.50 up.

ORIGINAL LONDON MISFIT STORE,

912 F Street, Opposite Masonic Temple,
SIX DOORS FROM NINTH STREET.

SAMSTAG'S TOY AUCTION,

NO. 935 7th ST., N. W.

BETWEEN

I AND MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Sales in the morning commence at 10 o'clock, and 7 o'clock in the evening. Everything will be sold to the highest bidder.

S. SAMSTAG, Auct'r.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

Is swiftly passing by and you will have missed to your sorrow a real good bargain at

HEILBRUN'S GREAT SALE

of first-class Boots and Shoes. In order to close out his immense stock, he now offers,

\$6.00 hand made Boots for 4.50
4.00 calf and kid Boots 3.00
3.00 kip, grain and calf Boots 2.50
2.50 double sole calf Boots now 2.00
2.00 solid kip Boots, only 1.50
1.75 boys, all leather Boots at 1.25
1.50 gent's fair stitched Gaiters 2.50
3.00 ladies kid and pebble button 2.00
1.50 solid lace and button 1.00
Child's copper toe shoes .40

Arctics and Rubber Boots, all sizes.

L. HEILBRUN,
402 7th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

—Never forget—

"The Old Woman in the Window."

ABOVE ALL COMPETED FOR

THE LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

STRONG

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

THIS MORE IMPROVED THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. AND ATLANTA, GA.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

The word from which "honey" is derived, literally means "delight."

Stirrups were not known by the ancients. Warriors mounted their horses by the aid of a projection on their spears.

The oldest brazen musical instrument is the symbol which has been in use 340 years. Xenophon says that it was invented by Cybele.

The Greeks computed time by the Olympiads, which began 776 B. C. The computation of time by centuries was first adopted in France.

A farmer in Stokes county, N. C., got into a frenzy over his short crops this season, and cursed heaven and earth. While he was cursing he was suddenly paralyzed.

A sparrow flew against a man as he was briskly rounding the corner of an old wall in Louisville, Ky. The bird's bill entered the corner of the man's eye, destroying the sight.

The horse that J. Wilkes Booth rode after he assassinated President Lincoln is in the possession of a Mrs. Furlong, of Westmoreland county, Virginia. The animal is twenty-five years of age.

The distribution of cakes and wine at a wedding is a remnant of the old custom of sending the remnants of the previous Sunday's communion to the newly wedded pair, that they might share their first sacrament with their family and most intimate friends.

The number of strictly charitable associations in the City of New York is 364; the number of charitable and beneficent societies nearly 500. There are 41 hospitals, 43 dispensaries, 28 asylums of various descriptions, 90 temporary relief societies, 31 special relief societies, 16 societies for the relief of foreigners, 53 permanent relief societies, 9 societies for medical and surgical relief, 15 reformatory institutions, 7 charitable missions and 22 miscellaneous societies. In this enumeration each society or agency is counted but once. Although at first glance it would seem that the number of institutions is too large, and that much judicious consolidation could be effected to advantage, yet when one reflects that New York has a population of upwards of 1,200,000, the necessity for a larger number of institutions and a great multiplicity of agencies is apparent. In New York the Charity Organization Society acts as a sort of general overseer of the distribution of charity, and there is no city in the country in which such an organization has as wide a sphere of usefulness.

To judge from the report of the Belgian association against the abuse of alcoholic drinks Belgium must be a terribly drunken country. According to the statistics which the society has obtained, each inhabitant of King Leopold's dominions drinks more than 12 quarts of brandy and 225 quarts of beer every year. Hitherto the German has been considered the typical beer drinker; but he is a mere babe with his 90 quarts of beer per annum compared with the Belgian with his 225. In Belgium there is one public house to every forty-four inhabitants, and the money annually expended in these drinking shops amounts to \$95,000,000. During the last forty years there has been an enormous increase in crime throughout the country—an increase altogether out of proportion to the augmentation of the population. Forty years ago crimes of violence averaged about 11,000 a year; now they have reached 36,000. In 1840 there were 204 suicides, and in 1880 there were 533. It is a little odd, in face of these startling figures, that one sees so few drunken people in the streets of Belgian towns. But foreigners when they are drunk are, for the most part, wise enough to stay indoors.

Since 1879 the aggregate increase of wealth in the Southern states has been \$640,707,000; \$300,000,000 has been invested in railroads in these states, and the railroad mileage has been increased from 17,260 to 26,049. Cotton manufacturing in Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina has increased from 128 to 150 mills.

The Ariberg tunnel under the Austrian Alps, whose completion has been announced by cable, ranks next to the St. Gothard tunnel as one of the great achievements of modern engineering. The object of the enterprise is to shorten the distance between Austria and eastern Switzerland, and thus render the trade of the two countries independent of the German railways.

According to Col. A. Parnell, R. A., official records show that 2,270 persons were killed by lightning in Russia (exclusive of Poland and Finland) during the five years from 1870 to 1874. Of these persons no less than 2,161 dwelt in the country. During the same period, in the same territory, 4,192 fires were caused by lightning, 4,099 of them being in the country.

A recent French law makes revocation incumbent upon every student received into the lycées and colleges. Since the experiment was made at the Lycée Louis le Grand, not a single case of variola or varioloid has appeared.

A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

The Cathedral in St. Petersburg which cost \$11,000,000—A Roof of Gold.

This (St. Isaac) is an illustration of the fact that when Russia really puts forth an effort she can and does surpass the modern world in the splendor of her architecture; since the treasures of her quarries are inexhaustible, and the skill of her lapidaries unexcelled. It is, however, unfortunate that there is no eminence in the city on which St. Isaac could have been placed, for at this distance it is impossible to see to advantage the magnificent flight of steps leading to its portico. Yet, I assure you, each of these steps is granite, worthy of the Egyptian temple of Karnak. Moreover, the entire edifice is supported by stupendous columns of the same materials, sixty feet in height, and seven in diameter, and polished like the unbroken surface of a mirror.

"Well," you perhaps exclaim, "what is there so remarkable in this portal to distinguish it from others?" But look along the columns for the line of jointure. You will discover none. They are monoliths. Yes, every one of them one solid mass of beautifully polished stone! With the exception of Pompey's pillar in Egypt, and the Alexander column they are indeed the largest monoliths which the hand of man has ever quarried, turned and polished! Now, ordinarily a temple is content with one such portal as this; but reflect that this magnificence is here repeated on each of the four sides of the edifice.

Moreover, from the center of the structure the mighty dome rises to the height of 296 feet, and is itself also surrounded by thirty monolithic shafts; while the roof, which gleams like a miniature sun, is covered with a mass of gold worth \$250,000. What wonder then that the cost of the whole cathedral was more than fourteen millions of dollars, \$1,000,000 having been expended in merely driving into the soil a perfect forest of piles to make a sufficiently strong foundation for the enormous mass!

Now for the interior. "Before its gilded altar screen are ten columns of malachite thirty feet high, and the columns of lapis-lazuli, each of which cost \$30,000. This exceeds every other display of these marvelous stones which the world knows. We are accustomed to regard a small fragment of either of them as a valuable ornament. Imagine whole columns of them five times as high as ourselves! Yet this is only in keeping with the entire building; for we tread there a pavement of variegated marble; we ascend steps of polished jasper; we clasp railings of alabaster; we are surrounded by walls gleaming with pieces of jasper, verd antique porphyry and malachite cut in various designs and elegantly polished, interspersed here and there with vast mosaic portraits of saints, and shrines of gold incrustured with jewels! The whole, in fact, is so magnificent as to seem incredible till actually seen."—Stoddard's Red Letter Days Abroad.

The Elements of Success.

Success is the true criterion of ability. Though often won without merit and lost without dishonor, men persist in thinking they are indissolubly connected. And men are right. Though some fortunate accidents may raise a drone to eminence, or gain for dulness a brilliant position, yet great achievements are the result only of work and exalted merit.

Some men gather rags and dirt from the streets; others build cities, found empires, and revolutionize the world. One earns his bread by the hardest toil, and feels happy if night finds him sheltered from the cold and storm; another plans adventures which yield him millions, or directs the course of squadrons on seas thousands of miles away. Both are men—nothing more, nothing less. Each has bones, nerves, muscles; and perhaps, in all physical respects, the rag picker is the superior of the merchant. Whence, then, this difference? It is from the mind? One is a sort of thinking animal—the other has called into exercise his higher faculties, that sublime intelligence which controls events, sees the end from the beginning, and molding future to its will.

To achieve success in any pursuit there must be mind to plan and energy to execute. Without these, a man is like a ship without a rudder, tossed about by chances and uncertainty. With these, success is as sure as destiny. But to achieve great results a man must not waste his energies on small things. He must lay out large plans, pursue noble aims, and force them to successful issues. He must have boldness to conceive, vigor and intelligence to execute. And above all, he must be actuated by high motives, aim at objects which others have not the courage or virtue to venture.

The man who does this has nothing to dread. Unforeseen events may frustrate his plans; unlooked-for disasters may bear him down; and envy and malignity may conspire to crush him; yet he will rise by the irresistible energy of his own will, above all opposition of men and things. Therefore, let no man despond. Success is within his reach if he will but grasp it. If he has the vigorous stamina of intellect and will, the ultimate result is certain. The force of his talents will raise him above obscurity, and place him in his proper rank in the estimation of the world.

Felled It.

One of the most remarkable forests in the world is the redwood forest of California. It extends several hundred miles up and down the coast, and is from five to twenty miles wide. The redwood trees grow from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in height, and are eight or ten feet in diameter.

At the East it is a productive forest that yields one hundred cords of wood to the acre. But Dr. Dio Lewis is, while gypsying in the Sierras, camped in a spot of the redwood forest, where it was estimated that the trees, if cut into cord-wood, would produce fifteen hundred cords to the acre. Dr. Lewis describes the falling of an enormous redwood tree, which he witnessed:

It was well up on the side of a mountain, in the midst of magnificent scenery. The tree was two hundred and fifty feet high, twelve feet in diameter. I climbed to the spot, and found the men arranging the bed on which the tree was to fall. The boss stood near the tree, sighted down the mountain side, and directed the men to the fall of a boulder, or the place of a mass of large limbs, to save the tree from being broken.

"Suppose the tree should take a notion to fall in some other direction?" I asked.

"Trees," replied the boss, "fall where they are told to fall. They have no kinks of their own about it."

"Do you mean to say that you can make that immense tree fall exactly into that saddle of limbs?"

"Certainly, to the millionth part of a hair."

The bed on which the tree was to fall being completed, the boss went up above, on the mountain side, where he could site the tree and the bed, and cried out:

"Are you ready?"

"Aye, aye, sir."

"Now, Michigan, five cuts near the bark. Hold on, Michigan!"

"Now, Missouri, chop till I tell you to stop. Hold on, Missouri!"

"Now, Ohio, with your long handle near the center. There! hold on, Ohio!"

"Now let old Minnesota come with his long handle. Hold, Minnesota!"

For fifteen minutes this went on, when the magnificent monster, which had stood there while ten generations of the ancestors had moldered in their graves, began to bend. I stood where I could detect the slightest motion. After there had been a distinct movement, the boss cried out:

"Michigan, sharp! Close by you!"

The monster went down with awful power. It struck precisely in the bed prepared for it. It was a long time before the tremendous crash died away in the strange mountain echoes.

Spider Life Wonders.

In a lecture at the Lowell Institute, Professor Wood dealt with the phenomena of spider life. The female is larger and much fiercer than the male, who while paying his addresses is in constant peril, frequently losing some of his legs. In one tribe the female is 1300 times as large as the male. The spider's thread is made up of innumerable small threads or fibres, one of these threads being estimated to be one two millionth of a hair in thickness. Three kinds of thread are spun: One of great strength for the radiating or spoke lines of the web. The cross lines, or what a sailor might call the ratlines, are finer and are tenacious, that is, they have upon them little specks or globules of a very sticky gum. These specks are put on with even interspaces. They are set quite thickly along the line, and are what, in the first instance, catch and hold the legs or wings of the fly. Once caught in this fashion the prey is held secure by threads hung over it somewhat in the manner of a lasso. The third kind of silk is that which the spider throws out in a mass or flood, by which it suddenly envelops any prey of which it is somewhat afraid, as, for example, a wasp. A scientific experimenter once drew out from the body of a single spider, 3480 yards of thread or spider silk—a length a little short of three miles. Silk may be woven of spider's thread, and it is more glossy and brilliant than that of the silk worm, being of a golden color. An enthusiastic entomologist secured enough of it for the weaving of a suit of clothes for Louis XIV.

CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

George Washington's autograph was recently sold for only \$12.

Padlocks is from the Danish word paddle, a toad, and is often called from its resemblance to that animal.

The word "man" signifies thinker. In Sanscrit "man" is to think. Our English verb mean, and nouns mind and mania (from the Greek) are from the same root.

James B. Boyd of Concord, East Tennessee, has grown a gourd which is five feet eight inches in circumference and holds eighteen gallons.

Several gallons of water were recently found inside some new cast-iron pillars used in constructing a large shop in Chicago, and the question now is: "How did it get there?"

The regent bird, one of the group known as bower-builders, has the habit of building a covered way of grasses, and adorning it with bits of bone, pebble or any sort of bright object which it may find.

The Javanese call the crocodile Sedan or Satan, and whenever anything untoward happens, a sheep and a goat are solemnly sacrificed and left near the haunts of the animals in the hope of propitiating them.

The London Nature reports an extraordinary case of subsidence near Bona. Naiba, an isolated mountain, more than 2,500 feet high, is slowly sinking into the bosom of the earth. A deep ditch—all this male all around the engulfing the wandering

It is a great deal easier to say "I will do it" than to do it. The practice of burying the dead with the head toward the west has a deep religious significance, but it is impossible to say how or just when the custom originated. It is probably of Christian origin. The rising of the sun in the east led many to believe that Christ at his second coming would appear in the east, and that those who arose from their graves would face Him when he appeared. The custom is, however, going out of use.

In the year 1826 one "Monsieur Chabert," describing himself as "the Continental Salamander," performed the following feats at the White Conduit Gardens: Having partaken of a hearty meal of phosphorus, washed down with a copious draught of oxalic acid in a solution of arsenic, he drank off a jorum of boiling oil, and with his naked hand helped himself to a serving of molten lead by way of dessert. On another occasion he walked into a fiery furnace, stayed in some considerable space of time, and came out whole and unburned. He represented the furnace as hotter than it really was, though as a matter of fact he took in with him a raw beefsteak and brought it out broiled to a turn.

The Use of Horse Hair. It appears that the great bulk of the horse hair used in the United States is imported from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The hair sells in Buenos Ayres and Monte Video at from 25 to 35 cents per pound, and is packed in bales weighing about 1000 pounds, and costing from \$250 to \$300 each. The total amount imported in 1882 was 4,082,000 pounds, of which 3,417,000 pounds came from South America, 196,000 pounds from Mexico, and 469,000 pounds from Russia. In the previous year the importation was 3,643,972 pounds, and in 1880 nearly 4,000,000 pounds; but in 1879 it was not quite 2,000,000 pounds. Assuming an average price of 23 cents per pound, the amount imported into the United States would reach a total value of about \$1,150,000. The bulk of this horse hair is manufactured by four or five concerns, one of which is in Boston, one in New York, one in Philadelphia, and one in Baltimore.

Commanders of the Army. Since the adoption of the constitution in 1789, the army of the United States, speaking of it as a whole, has had but fourteen commanders, including the present incumbent, Lieutenant General Sheridan. The first of these was Brevet Brigadier General Josiah Harmer, Lieutenant colonel of infantry, who was senior officer of the army from September, 1789, to March 4, 1791. Then followed Major General Arthur St. Clair, "Mad" Anthony Wayne, James Wilkinson, Henry Dearborn, Jacob Brown, Major General Macomb, Winfield Scott, George B. McClellan, Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Grant and William T. Sherman. Washington had resigned from the army before the constitution was adopted.